Hon. Secretary of State

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

POLITICAL

Salisbury, Sept. 17th, 1827.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay:

GENTLEMEN: I have but this moment seen the note of Messrs. Gales & Son, in which they refuse to publish my reply to the letter of Gov. Kent. I would most willingly decline any further notice of the matter, but that I prefer others should judge of my "language" besides these *chaste and squeamish Editors*. I must ask of you to do me the justice they refuse.

Very respectfully,

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Messrs. Gales & Son: I am no longer a subscriber for the National Intelligencer, and am indebted to a friend for the sight of that, and of your paper of the 27th ult. in which I find an "*Extract of a letter from his Excellency Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Kentucky.*" My absence from home and a desire to hear from gentlemen with whom I had lived in the winter of 1825, and others with whom I had corresponded freely upon the subject of the then pending election, has delayed my notice of this extraordinary letter.

The same inducement, I presume, which influenced his "Excellency" to write the letter, induced its translation into the columns of the Intelligencer, and to those of the *Raleigh Register*. It is indeed illustrative of the "Politics of the Day," and of the political system, which seems to be the governing maxim with those who respond to the wishes of their great magician, the honorable the Secretary of State—

"My *author* and *disposer!* what thou bid'st,
"*Unargued* I obey."

The maxim is practised to perfection, from his "Excellency the Governor of Maryland" down to the lowest minion of the obsequious tribe of subsidized presses "by authority." The signal proof of daring and determined servility, evidenced by this "extract," the bold and unblushing falsehood it avows as to my conduct and language, shews his "Excellency" a worthy favorite of his master; and the readiness with which it is copied into certain prints, evince their greedy subserviency to his will.

I know the position in which I stand, and that of the personage whose word I have to confront. But I am not the first victim selected by the parasites of the day, to divert public reprehension from their high patron, nor is Governor Kent the first man who is indebted to his *station* for a little brief consequence. I am charged from this "high source" of having been "decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson, and not ten minutes" before the late election by the House of Representatives, to have approached him (Gov. Kent) "with anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words: 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North-Carolina may be forced to vote for Gen. Jackson.' His Excellency must indeed have relaxed from the cares of office for the perusal of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," or "the School for Scandal," The Arabian Knight's Entertainment, or some other work of fiction. It is to be recollected, this "anxious countenance," this "deep concern," this "emphatic language," occurred more than two years since, on the eve of an important election, to a man occupying a different side of the house from myself, with whom I was not intimate, who had been opposed to my friends in politics, and one who I had always viewed as concealing under a plausible exterior, the secret, but deadly enmity of a viper. On an occasion, and by a man of this kind, my manner and words are professed to be remembered with accuracy, and reported with precision. The affirmative charge rests upon the *ipse dixit* of this pliant Governor alone.* I meet it, therefore, as it ought to be met, *with the lie direct*.

From the commencement of the late Presidential contest, to its termination, I harboured but one feeling and expressed but one language, a preference for William H. Crawford, and the most positive hostility to John Q. Adams. I might, *Messrs. Editors*, call upon you to bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. *You* cannot have forgotten the early expression of my opinions in hostility to Mr. Adams.† These opinions not only expressed my opposition to Mr. Adams, but a preference for any other man of political honesty. I could here give the testimony of those members of Congress with whom I boarded in the winter of 1825, the letters I then wrote to my friends in this State, avowing my determination to vote for General Jackson with a majority of the delegation from the State, as our second choice, and not from any fear of consequences—all evincing but one conduct and one language, and that directly in opposition to the assertion and certificate of Gov. Kent. I do not deem it necessary to rely upon testimony at this time to repel so notorious a libel. As a politician, my course has been any other than equivocal, and my language at all times free from doubt. I have not the most faint recollection of seeing Governor Kent on the day of election, and certain I am, I felt neither alarm or any great concern at the result. I was as well satisfied as Governor Kent, though *particeps criminis*, that the vote of General Van Rensselear was the pivot on which the first ballot was to turn. It was known that Scott and Cook had resolved to vote for Mr. Adams—that Colonel Mitchell also, by a kind of suicidical morality, (probably of Governor Kent's teaching,) and upon whom the vote of Maryland depended, would first vote for Mr. Adams, afterwards for General Jackson. It was with General Van Rensselear to decide the vote of New York, and to elect Mr. Adams. He had asserted to a friend most positively that he would not vote for Mr. A. Yet Mr. Clay had whispered some of his flattering unction into his ear, the danger and responsibility of a protracted ballot, and the sly and insidious Webster appealed to his Federal feeling. The appeal was not in vain.—Those with whom I had the honor to act, had scarcely a hope for the success of their candidate, and, from the course things had taken, felt but little concern. It is possible I may have inquired from some of the known supporters of Mr. Adams, if they intended to elect him on the first ballot, and save us the necessity of electing Gen. J. If so, no one could have been so obtuse as to misconceive my object, much less to have tortured it into the "emphatic" exclamation ascribed to me by this certifying Governor.

I shall now take leave of this matter, as I have neither time or inclination to engage in a controversy with even the Governor of a respectable State. I have never denounced Mr. Clay for voting for Mr. Adams. That was a matter which belonged to the country, and not to me. I endeavored, in my representative capacity, to bring to light some of the improper purposes to which he had sought to apply the patronage of the Administration. This is the head and front of my offence. This is the lever with which he and others seek to uphold those now in authority, and he who shall dare to expose to public view the hand that administers the pabulum, may expect to meet with the vilest detraction. I have not the vanity to suppose that the secret malignity of Gov. Kent seeks to destroy the character of one in my humble sphere, but to minister to the morbib apetite of his exalted friend, to save those with whom he acted from the day of account and retribution. Such is the united effort of those who seek to maintain the Prime Minister as the main prop to the present Administration, and who consider dislike to him as deserving certain destruction. Wicked and unhappy men! who seek their private safety, in opposing public good. Weak and silly men! who vainly imagine that they shall pass for the nation, and the nation for a faction; that they shall be judged in the right, and every one who opposes them in the wrong. But I leave them and him, by whom I have been thus forced before the public, to the judgment of those on whom they would impose.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Salisbury, Aug. 20, 1827.

* He refers to a statement made by his friend Mr. F. Johnson in the House of Representatives. There was so much of the *bagatelle* in Mr. Johnson's speech, and delivered so disjointedly, that there was no collecting a fact from what he did say. If he made the statement, I did not hear it; but I have no doubt, if made, it was upon the authority of Gov. Kent.

† Early in the presidential canvass the Editors of the Register refused to insert the famous "Political Horse Race," as reflecting upon Mr. Adams for his supposed countenance of the Alien and Sedition laws. I then published several numbers over the signature of *Burke*, in which it was my object to prove there was stronger grounds to support this supposition than the Editors imagined. That Mr. Adams was elected by the same Legislature of Massachusetts who passed upon Mr. Madison's Report of '99—condemning that report, and approving of those obnoxious laws. That from the session of 1803, when he first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, up to the session of 1807, he uniformly voted with the Federal party, thereby evincing his fidelity to the principles of those by whom he had been elected. That his Report of the bill for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and his celebrated Report in Mr. Senator Smith's case, were the first acts of his conversion, by which he became *whitewashed* a Republican.

FROM THE NATIONAL PALLADIUM.

The result of recent elections in two or three States, and the brightening prospects throughout the Union for Gen. Jackson, appear to have exasperated the National Intelligencer editors into the most intemperate language in relation to him and his friends. Gloomy forebodings with regard to the loss of the Congressional printing, so productive a source of revenue to them, have, no doubt, given a deeper shade, in the minds of the worthy editors, to the impending horrors of Gen. Jackson's election. In the National Intelligencer, of Friday, are the following amohg other remarks:

"There is not a man of intelligence and character in the country, not run wild with party, who believes that Gen. Jackson is the best qualified man in it for the Presidency. The whole excitement in his favor, among intelligent men, is artificial: and designing politicians avail themselves of the delusion of the moment to serve their own purposes. General Jackson's fame is the cloak to their own ambition. Supposing such an accident to occur as his election to the Presidency [accident, indeed!] If he acts honestly and like a Republican, it would not be a twelve month before he would have the most conspicuous of his present parasites barking at his heels."

Now, it may, for the sake of present argument, be conceded, that, in talents as a mere writer, and in the hackneyed routine and intrigue of office, the Hero of Orleans is not the "best qualified man" for the Presidency: but in capacity and ability to execute the duties of that station, combined with unblemished patriotism and integrity, and accompanied with energy, firmness and knowledge of mankind, there are thousands of "men of intelligence and character in the country, not run wild with party," who honestly and truly believe, that Gen. Jackson is the best qualified in it for the Presidency." And when his illustrious services in his country's cause, compared with those of his competitor, or of any other individual who could now become a candidate, are considered, and constituting, as they do, the most irresistible *claims* to the national gratitude, no person of "character and intelligence, not run wild with party." can seriously assert that the General is *not* the man, who, above all others, ought to be elected chief magistrate of these United States. The excitement is, therefore, perfectly natural, not at all "artificial." A powerful confirmatory proof, that it is natural, is to be found in the fact that this "excitement," as it is called, has continued for several years. It has constantly grown, and is still growing. What may have originated in feeling, what may have come first from the unadulterated heart of patriotism, has ripened into the convictions of the understanding, the solemn decisions of the judgment.

Among Gen. Jackson's friends, there may be ambitious men and "designing politicians." No party, no country, is free from them. They may think, in this case, some of them at least, that "Gen. Jackson's fame" is "a good cloak for their own ambition." But, surely this is no reason against his election. The country has an ample guaranty in his pure integrity and his inflexible firmness, that ambitious men and "designing politicians" will not be suffered to use him or his station to the detriment of her interests and honor. And if the miscalled "accident" of his elevation to the Presidency should occur, as it certainly will, the General and his honest friends, who comprise the great mass of the nation, are entirely willing to risk the consequences of being barked at, in less than a twelve month after his election, both by disappointed office hunters and inveterate enemies, such even as the respectable editors of the National Intelligencer.

In conclusion, it is humbly suggested to those editors, that their own characters, their own self respect, would not be diminished, by treating the Hero of New Orleans and his leading friends with decency, instead of pronouncing the former unfit for the Presidency, and denouncing the latter as ambitious men and "designing politicians." Their own repeated experience may admonish them, that the time will probably soon arrive, when they will act with those very men, and be among the foremost to pour the oil of adulation on their heads, with all their alleged "imperfections." FRANKLIN.

DESCENT OVER the NIAGARA FALLS.

We have already published one account of the descent of the schr. Michigan over the Niagara Falls; we extract the following from another account, as containing some further particulars:

Three o'clock was the hour appointed to weigh anchor on board the Michigan. The task of towing her from Yale's landing to the rapids, and a most hazardous one it was, was entrusted to Capt. Rough, the oldest Captain on the lake. With a yawl boat and five oarsmen, of stout hearts and strong arms, the old Captain got the schooner under way, and towed her to within one quarter of a mile of the first rapid, and within a half a mile of the tremendous precipice, as near as they dare approach, and cutting her adrift, she passed majestically on, while the oarsmen of the yawl had to pull for their lives to effect their own safety. Indeed such were the fears of the hands, as I have understood, that on approaching near the rapids, they cut the tow line before they had received orders from their commander.

And now we approach the interesting moments of the exhibition. The high grounds on both sides of the American and British shores were lined with people, having a full view of the rapids and the approach of the vessel, and now it was that a thousand fears and expectations were indulged, as the Michigan, unguided by human agency, approached, head on, the first rapid or descent, and apparently keeping the very course that the most skilful navigator would have pursued, having an American ensign flying from her bowsprit and the British jack displayed at her stern. She passed the first rapid unhurt, still head on, making a plunge, shipping a sea and rising from it in beautiful style, and in her descent over the seceond, her masts went by the board, at the same moment affording those who have never witnessed a shipwreck, a specimen of the sudden destruction of the spars of a ship at sea in case of a wreck. Expectation for her fate was now at the highest; she swung round and presented her broadside to the dashing and foaming waters, and after remaining stationary a moment or two, was by its force, swung round, stern foremost, and having passed to the third rapid, she bilged, but carried her hull apparently whole, between Grass Island and the British shore to the Horse Shoe, over which she was carried stern foremost, and launched into the abyss below. In her fall, she was dashed into ten thousand pieces. I went below the Falls immediately after the descent, and the river exhibited a singular appearance from the thousands of floating fragments, there being scarcely to be seen any two boards nailed together, and many of her timbers were broken into twenty pieces. Such was the eagerness of the multitude present to procure a piece of her, that before sunset a great part of her was carried away.

Of the effigies, that of General Jackson *only* re appeared. Mr. Adams and his companions, it seems, "sunk to rise no more," while the old General returned to the surface and floated gaily down upon the angry billows, (fit emblem of his triumph over envy and intrigue,) looking placidly back upon the past scene, which had proved so fatal to his opponents.

John Bull in America.—The Book of Travels of the Hon. Lieut. De Roos, of the R. N. in the U. States, has reached a third edition in London; although, (as appears from dates in the very book itself the honorable gentleman was within our territorial limits but sixteen days and a half, two thirds of which were passed in eating, sleeping, riding, and sailing; leaving one third viz. five days and one sixth of a day, for observation! It is from such silly and impudent faragoes that their occasional abuse of this country is drawn by some of the trans-atlantic reviewers, and other scribblers. However, it is but just to say, that the sensible portion of the English people, are in no respect influenced by such testimonies as these, in their estimate of our character and manners.

An old Soldier who deserves well of his country.

Births Extraordinary.—The wife of Mr. Isaac Peck, a Revolutionary Soldier and Pensioner living in the neighboring town of Berlin, was last week safely delivered of a pair of twins, who, with their mother, we understand are doing well. Mr. Peck has entered his *seventy fifth* year! Ought not Congress to take his case into consideration, and increase his pension? *Hartford Mercury.*

"*Few die and none Resign.*"—The truth of the above political axiom is somewhat shaken by the report of appointments by a county court in North Carolina. A Clerk of Court, a Coroner, a County Attorney, a Treasurer and Chairman of County Court, were elected in place of three predecessors *resigned* and two *dead*. Remarkable, indeed!

Another Warning.—On the 15th inst says the Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette, a young man named Isaac Wardwell, living in Darien, committed suicide by drinking rum! It is stated that after drinking very freely, at a store, he returned home, found his father's bottle, drank a pint of the liquor, and not long after expired.

Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD W LONG.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

Salisbury RACES.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

First day: Jocky Club purse, two mile heats; free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: Mile heats; free for any thing, except the winning horse on the preceding day.

Third day: The Proprietor's purse, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

☞ Horses to be entered for the 1st and 2d day's races, before sunset the preceding evenings.

A *BALL* will be given on Friday evening, the 19th. EDW. YARBROUGH, *Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1827. 5t83

White Flint WHEAT.

THE New-York *White Flint Wheat*, which makes Flour preferable to any other I ever tried, is more productive of the land, and less subject to waste in shelling out at harvest, can be had (perhaps 150 bushels) of the subscriber, at *one dollar* per bushel. JOSEPH KERR.

Rowan County, Sept. 19, 1827. 4t84

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the *Plantation* on which the subscriber now lives,—situated in the lower end of Iredell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair.

Also, on the same day, several likely *Negroes*, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. One thousand or twelve hundred bushels of *Corn*, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by ROBERT BREVARD.

Sept. 17th, 1827. 4t83

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail in Statesville, Iredell county, on the 3d day of September instant, a Negro *MAN*, who says his name is *Pharoah*, and that he belongs to Charles Livingston, of Richmond county, N. C. He is about 35 years of age, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, very black, of a pleasant countenance, and says he is a preacher. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay the expenses, and take him away.

JOHN WOODS, *Jailor.*

Sept. 24th, 1827. 3t84

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmen, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31st, 1827. 6S

TAKE NOTICE.

JAMES IRWIN, offers for sale, upon easy terms, a delightful situation adjoining the Town of Statesville, Iredell county; containing one hundred and forty four acres of *Land*, convenient Buildings of every kind, plenty of good water and timber, a good young orchard, and a good Cotton Gin and Screw, all new. For further particulars, apply to Alexander Huggins, or J. H. Woodward, on the premises.

ALEX. HUGGINS, } *Agents.*
J. H. WOODWARD, }

Sept. 17th, 1827. 3t83

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SPRING term, 1827: David Beatty vs. Alexander Huggins and others; In Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins, defendants in this suit, are inhabitants of another state beyond the reach of the process of this court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Joel Huggins and Brevard Huggins appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file their answers to the bill of compluint, the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

4t84 Test: JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of ven[illegible] expons, for sale at this office.

Private Entertainment.

EDWARD YARBRO'

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that, his lease of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate *Travellers* and *Boarders*, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him: every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them. 81

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

MANSION HOTEL,

SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 81

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a *WHOLESALE*

Grocery and Commission Business,

would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a *Commission Business*; being provided with good *Ware Houses*, for the storage of *COTTON*; a safe, substantial, and well built *Boat* for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of *GROCERIES*; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75tf

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winebrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up: the above named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg: he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the abovementioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbur[illegible], April 28th, 1827. 60

100 Dollars Reward.

A[illegible] calling himself *WILLIAM DOUGLASS*, who had for a short time been in my employment as overseer, escaped on Thursday night, the 23d of August, taking from my stable a bright bay Horse, also a quantity of clothing. The horse is a stallion, two years old last spring, about fourteen and a half hands high, well formed, has some white in his face, three of his legs and the remaining hind foot white.

Douglas is supposed to be about 35 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, round shouldered, fair skin, light thin hair, high forehead, full red face, has lost one or two of his upper front teeth, which appear as if decayed, the stumps still remaining; he possesses great assurance and speaks with firmness, appears to be well acquainted in several of the Western States. The above sum will be paid for his commitment to the Pendleton Goal, or FIFTY Dollars if secured in any Gaol, within the United States, so that I may get him. TWENTY Dollars will be paid for the delivery of said horse to me.

WILLIAM SLOAN.

September 12th, 1827. 3t86

FOREIGN ARTICLELS.

MR. CANNING'S FUNERAL.

As early as 9 o'clock, in the morning of the 16th, groups of individuals, belonging to every class in society, visited Downing street to witness the preparations. With the exception of the two mutes at the door, and the closed shutters, there was, however, no signs of the mournful business of the day. The people, notwithstanding, continued to flock to the spot in front of the lamented Premier's late residence. The utmost silence prevailed, the multitude seeming to satisfy the deep interest by which they were moved, by merely gazing upon the house of mourning. At 12 o'clock the crowd had become so dense as to extend nearly to the end of the street, and it became necessary to make a clearing. This was effected by a party of constables of Westminister, who were on horseback at the head of a large body. It was remarked, that scarcely any one of the constables and officers in attendance was out of mourning. The crowd thus removed, were allowed to occupy the open space below Downing street, a clear passage being kept open on the approach of the hearse and mourning coaches, and such carriages as were admitted to come up the street to the house. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses, followed by nine mourning coaches, drew up along side the gardens opposite the Treasury. The funeral line reached to Whitehall-place. No carriages were allowed to follow in the procession, excepting those of the noblemen and gentlemen who were admitted as mourners to seats in the mourning coaches, and of such coaches as were allowed, only two, those of the Duke of Sussex, as chief mourner, and of Lord Clanricade, as nearest relative, were allowed to come to the door where the corpse lay. The other carriages set down at the back entrance of St. James Park, and then went round and took their stand at Whitehall, beginning from the end of Downing street along beyond the Horse Guards to the Admiralty. All carriages, excepting those of the mourners, were rejected; and it is stated, that had this rule not been rigidly enforced, the melancholy *cortage* would have extended from the residence of the deceased minister to Temple Bar. Notwithstanding the anxious wish of the friends and relatives to have the obsequies conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, it was found impossible to limit the number of mourners, to thirty nine; so numerous were the applications, and so fervent and sincere the demands of private friendship to pay the last earthly homage to the remains of the illustrious departed.

Every arrangement was made to obviate any impediment that could be foreseen from the crowding of the anxious multitude in the brief space which the procession had to travel. all persons admitted to the interior of the Abbey, were set down in Dean's yard, and conducted through the cloisters to their places. Dean's yard was completely filled with carriages, mostly of individuals of distinguished rank.

The youthful son of Mr. Canning was supported on the right by the Duke of Clarence, and on the other side by the Dukes of Portland and Sussex. After the religious ceremonies, the body was deposited in the vault, which was made of brick. Public sympathy was much excited in favour of Mr. Canning's son, an interesting youth, whose relationship to the deceased placed him in the character of chief mourner. He supported himself with great firmness during the ceremony—until he cast a parting glance at his father's grave, when his eyes became suffused with tears, and he was borne away, suffering, apparently, under much agitation. The other mourners withdrew separately.

Philadelphia Album.

The story of the prediction of the death of Mr. Canning, in a book published by Nixon, the astrologer, in 1701, is said in the last Enlish papers to be false. No such book was ever published.

Portugal is still in a very unsettled state. The opposers of the new constitution are numerous and active. They intend to have Don Miguel on the throne in opposition to the wishes of his elder brother, the Emperor of Brazil. Don Miguel has the secret support of France and of Austria. He is the choice of legitimacy, and a struggle will probably be made to place him in power contrary to the wishes of the constitutionalists and of the British. Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil proposes visiting Portugal, to give his personal influence in favour of the Infanta and of the Constitution. The French Minister thinks he had better remain in Brazil. Don Pedro wishes his daughter to be Queen, and Don Miguel Regent; but the French and Austrians consider Don Pedro too liberal, and are desirous of placing his brother on the throne. The influence of such a man as Mr. Canning is wanted to restore order and peace to Portugal, and to give effect to the new Constitution. *Boston Gaz.*

Buenos Ayres and Brazil.—The *Baltimore Gazette* remarks: When the information first came to this country that a peace between Buenos Ayres and Brazil had been concluded, we doubted its correctnes, and thought it rather a singular circumstance that Buenos Ayres would consent to give up any of the disputed territory, immediately after her armies had been completely successful, and were then on the point of taking possession of the whole of it. This opinion has since been confirmed, and a letter of the 5th July, received in Boston, per Schr. Washington, from Montevideo, in reference to affairs between the Brazils and Buenos Ayres, says, "The copy of a Treaty not ratified, *but rejected is enclosed*." Another letter received in Baltimore, dated the 6th, corroborates the above, and says that M. Garcia, the bearer of the propositions from Brazil, was threatened with personal insult by the people, and that the general indignation of Buenos-Ayres was so great, that much exertion was required to restrain the populace from committing great excesses. The whole affair is viewed as an attempt on the part of the British to acquire the Commercial monopoly of the Rio Plata, and that the Emperor of Brazil has suffered himself to be made the dupe of those designing politicians in Europe who stop at nothing to further the mercantile views of their countrymen.

IRELAND.

Dublin, August 11.—I cannot pourtray the affliction which prevails throughout this city, and the country generally, whom the tidings of Mr. Canning's death have reached. All is gloom and distraction. One would suppose that each man he met had lost a brother, or at least a friend endeared to him by long and intimate intercourse—so profound is the sorrow which prevails. In the different places of public resort, where the citizens assemble, groups are to be seen together, discussing the event, and its consequences upon the relations of the kingdom; and I do assure you, on my word of truth, that I have seen tears on these occasions trickle down the cheeks of many a hardy man, as the sad story of this event, and the circumstances attendant upon it, were related. Never did a Minister engage, in so great a degree, the affection of this people; never did the "insatiate archer" strike an object whose death is more deplored amongst us. The vicissitudes of this country are traced with a mournful remembrance, and the old men, as they revert to the desolation caused by the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, compare that event with the present, and lament the calamity that seems almost incidental to their condition.

The Catholic Association, I can state, will meet this day, and will adjourn for a fortnight, as a token of its sympathy in the national sufferings.

Destitute Irish.—Hordes of Irish to the very nadir of poverty and destitution, continue to pour into the west of Scotland. According to the Glasgow Chronicle, upwards of 12,000 of these wretched creatures had landed on Sunday night, and we hear that on Monday evening a fresh migratory band of 350 was landed by the Fingal steam-packet. Only eighteen pence a head was charged for their passage. When told that it would be some time ere the harvest commenced, and that it was needless for them to expect employment, they coolly answered that they would labour for any thing, no matter how little, and declared that they could not possibly be worse off than they were in their own country. Beyond question, there is at present too little regular work for the native labourers in the west, and it is painful to think that a portion of the little they have, will be wrested from them by these degraded and unhappy aliens. This is a subject which will eventually force itself on the attention of the Civil Authorities. A gentleman who left Glasgow with one of the coaches yesterday morning, calculated that he had passed from 400 to 500 of these emigrants making towards this city. If they be badly off in the west, they must expect to be far worse here. Here are no cotton mills—no great weaving factories—no public works to afford them a hope of employment. Even at the harvest they have no chance, as the farmers in this and the surrounding counties have been long in the practice of employing Highland shearers, to whom they give a decided preference. Not a few of these already arrived are suffering the greatest hardships, and have become grievous burdens to their countrymen by whom they are sheltered.—*Scotsman.*

We understand that two separate Conventions were signed at London, by Mr. Gallatin, in behalf of the United States, and Messrs. Grant and Addington, on the part of Great Britain, in the early part of last month, and have been received at the Department of State, to continue the joint occupation of the country beyond the Stony Mountains, provided for by the third article of the Convention of 1818; and to continue the existing Commercial Convention. Our readers will recollect that by the terms of the Convention of 1818, its duration was limited to the 20th of October, 1828, on which day the article above mentioned, and the Commercial Convention, would have ceased to operate. By the recent Convention, we are informed, that they are continued indefinitely, subject, however, to the right of either party to put an end to either of them upon giving a notice of twelve months. *Nat. Journal.*

It is said alarming difficulties exist in *Hayti*. There are warm disputes between President Boyer and the mulattoes, under French influence, as pretended, on one side; and the blacks, on the other, who apprehend arbitrary measures from Boyer. The British Agent has lately left Hayti.

A catalogue is just published in London of the celebrated Dr. Parr's library. On account of various remarks and criticisms of *Parr* himself, and the extreme rarity of the articles it contains, this Catalogue is one of the most curious ever issued from the English press; especially, as the books were collected by one person from an income originally scanty, and never large.

MEXICO—and Mr. POINSETT.

Mr Poinsett our able and accomplished Minister to Mexico, has been proscribed by the legislature of Vera Cruz, and a *manifesto* has been published by that body, not only attacking Mr. Poinsett personally, but the character and conduct of our government. This is without doubt, the most singular document ever issued by a civilized government. A species of diplomacy which even our government, learned as it is represented to be in such matters, will be puzzled to find any precedent for; unless a similarity can be found in the conduct of Monsieur Genet during the administration of General Washington; and there is but little likeness in the two cases, since the French diplomatist was the aggressor; whereas Mr. Poinsett, makes no appeal to the public, until a brutal attack is made upon him, in a public and published document emanating from a body *pretending* to be deliberative and *purporting* to rank with nations which had emerged from barbarism.

Mr P. vindicates himself and his government with great ability, and with entire success; but with every deference to those better qualified to judge, who have approved his course, we cannot help regretting the step which that gentleman has taken, because we think it was stepping from his own dignity, to take any other notice of such a body as the 'Legislature of Vera Cruz' than to refuse any diplomatic communion with it. With his own government he should have communicated, and have treated the *Vera Cruzians* with the contempt which such Gothic bigots deserve. However, the *expose* which our minister has given of this business is a highly creditable and convincing document—which we would be glad to give to our readers, and would do so but for its length. The principal cause of offence given by Mr. Poinsett to these our liberal minded 'brethren of the south,' was his having assisted at the installation of some masonic lodges.

Cheraw Spectator.

There are thirty daily coaches running between Liverpool and Manchester.—There are besides packet boats from Manchester to Runcorn, and steamboats from there to Liverpool. The fare by water is 3s. 3d. The light coaches run in four hours, the distance being 36 miles. About 300 coaches leave London daily, to all parts of the kingdom

The Indians.—The *Piqua Gazette*, of the 20th ult. states, that almost every man, woman, and child belonging to the Shawanese tribe of Indians, 30 miles north of that place, have departed for Malden, and accepted of presents from the British agents, to a very considerable amount; and, also, that Gov Cass and his party have been attacked by the Winnebagoes, while on their journey to Green Bay: that a hostile disposition is beginning to appear among most of the tribes on the frontiers; and that the whole seems to be "the result of insidious British diplomacy."

Imported Cow.—A Cow of the Durham breed has been brought for John H. Powell, Esq by Capt. Serril, in the Tuscarora, which has just arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool. This animal is supposed to be one of the finest of its species that has ever been landed upon the American soil.

A man who was executed at Niagara, U. C. earnestly begged of the court the *favour* of steering the condemned ship over the falls of Niagara.

Florida.—A letter from Florida, announces a great emigration to that territory during the present summer and that a vast many families are expected in October and November, for whom preparations are now making. In twenty years Florida will be a rich and populous country.

Miss Sally Olmsted, of Brenson, Vt. has recovered $500 of Isaac Dickson, for a breach of marriage promise.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

JACKSON IN NEW-YORK.

The first of these extracts is part of a letter from a member of the legislature, now in session in Albany, to the editor of the Freeman's Otsego County Journal.

Thursday, September 13.

The two branches of the legislature met to-day, and adjourned without doing any business, the committees being engaged in preparing their reports upon the different subjects committed to them.

Politics begin to become the subject of conversation, and I find that all local considerations are merged in the great general question, "Who shall be the next President?" Old Hickory stands well at my quarters, and the knowing ones say that more than two-thirds of the members of both Houses are his decided friends. I have no doubt that such is the fact, and from the best information I can obtain, there is good reason to believe that there is a constant accession to his standard in all parts of the State, particularly from the old republican family.

From the Albany Argus of Sept. 17.

"*Signs.*"—The Salem (Washington county) Register states that all the delegates except two, that attended the late republican convention in the fourth Senate district were in favor of Gen Jackson. The Seneca Republican states that of the 15 delegates that attended the late republican convention in that county, 12 were for General Jackson.

A meeting of republican citizens from the different towns in the county of Tioga, N. York, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, was held in the village of Owego, on the 7th inst. of which Darius Bently, Esq. was Chairman, and Joel Tallmadge, Jr. Esq. Secretary. The meeting appointed the first Tuesday of October next, in the town of Spencer, as the time and place of holding the next county convention, &c. and passed a resolution "cordially approving of the nomination of Gen. Jackson for the presidency."

"*Signs*," *in New-York*.—The following was communicated for publication by a respectable citizen of Dryden:

Two companies, one of rifle the other of infantry, met at the mansion-house, in Dryden village, Tompkins county, on the 3d inst. After the exercises of the day, before the companies were discharged, it was proposed to try the Presidential question. The vote being taken, the result was; one hundred and forty-seven for Jackson; three for Adams.

[*Ithica Journal.*

A "Sign," in Ulster.—The commissioned, noncommissioned officers and musicians of the 131st regiment, under the command of Col. John Cockburn, assembled in the town of Woodstock on the 6th inst. pursuant to law, for improvement in martial exercise. A vote was taken on the Presidential question, and out of 140 gentlemen present, 135 voted for Jackson, and 5 for Adams! [*Ulster Sentinel.*

A "Sign," in Broome.—At the late company parade in this village, the question was taken in the company commanded by Capt. Neely Sawtel, in regard to the ensuing presidential election, when all but four expressed themselves in favor of the *Hero of New-Orleans*. *Broome Rep.*

Another "Sign."—The National Intelligencer states, that there have been 467 new subscribers to that paper within the last six months, and only 77 discontinuances of subscription. *Raleigh Register.*

And still another "Sign".—The editor of the United States Telegraph, states, that during the above mentioned time, 1654 new subscribers were added to his list; and that his discontinuances were comparatively nothing. *Raleigh Star.*

Saratoga Springs.—The following is an extract of a letter, written by a zealous advocate of the re-election of Mr. Adams, and dated at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New-York:

"The reading room which is the resort and arena of political combatants, is now and then disturbed by furious discussions of the all absorbing Presidential question. I am sorry to say, that the Jackson party, always superior in point of numbers, is here superior in weight of character and respectability. Every man of any note considers it a duty to lend his mite to increase the General's stock of popularity, already too great—and, besides, the late election in Kentucky has weakened and shaken the faith of several who had an inclination the other way. The only hope I have remaining is, that the Jackson party will break and fall to pieces of its own great weight. If you have any consolation for me I wish you would administer it—for of consolation no man was ever in greater need."

Yours truly,

———."

The democratic General Ward Committee of Philadelphia, opposed to the election of General Jackson, as President, have nominated *John Sergeant*, Esq. as a candidate for the second Congressional district. For the same district, the Democratic friends of General Jackson have nominated Mr. Wurtz.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 9, 1827.

9¾ cents have been refused in Camden for new cotton in *square* bales; but a small lot in *round* bales, was sold at 9 cents.

John Stanly, Esq. arrived at his residence in Newbern, on the 23d ult. from a tour through the western parts of this state and Virginia,—improved in health; so much so, it is hoped, that he will be able to resume his valuable services in the next Legislature, to which he has been re-elected.

Two negroes have been convicted and executed at Walterboro' S. C. for being concerned in the murder of Capt. Priester; and three white men are in jail, awaiting the session of the court, to stand their trial for being accessary to the murder.

Delaware.—This state sends but one member to Congress; to fill the vacancy in that office, caused by the translation of Mr. McLane to the Senate, there were lately four candidates, two for Jackson, and two for Adams: as the election drew near, the two parties held public meetings, and agreed to drop one candidate on each side: so that James A. Bayard is the only candidate of the Jackson party, and Kinsey Johns that of the Adams party. Mr. Bayard will most probably be elected.

Ants.—These troublesome vermin, who infest, in great numbers, every article used in cookery,—and in fact every *thing* appropriated to culinary uses,—can, it is said, be driven away by *camphor*. If this be a fact, it is worth a trial, as they are very troublesome at this season of the year. You cannot pick up a single article of food, or fruit, to eat, but you run the hazard of devouring scores of these insects, who will be found stowed away in every crevice of the size of a cambric needle.

In the Charlotte paper of the 25th ult. "printed and published by *Lemuel Bingham*," the most frothy mad-cap of the whole tribe of kennel-editors—who barks, when his masters rub his ears, the loudest and longest of them all; and who moves, at their bidding, with the readiness of a practised spaniel—there is an article (the effusion of the editor's own brain, we *guess*) which is a perfect mirror of his arrogant presumption, his spleen, malignancy, and disgusting self-consequence. Those who know this inflated popinjay in politics, who has the controul of a few types in Charlotte, know well what degree of consideration his crazy cogitations are entitled to. His own party laugh in their sleeves, and congratulate each other on the faithful performance of their political automaton; while all others turn away from his *gibberish*, with the same feelings they would from the chattering of a magpie, which had been taught by its master to echo scandal against his neighbors. This parrot-editor says we may now "pursue our vocation unmolested" by him, as he has no "ambition" to "*follow* us into the gutter." Were we not peaceably "pursuing our vocation," when, a few weeks back, Lemuel Bingham emerged from "the gutter," or some other filthy place, and commenced throwing muddy water at us? And have we *retreated* before this quill-valiant personage, that he should talk about "following" us, &c.? Verily, the putting types and ink into his hands, has made a tremendous *sio thing* of him.....*in his own estimation!* For, to hear him puff and chatter about politics, one would conclude

"He'd larger grown, from head to tail,
"Than mammoth, elephant, or whale."

Prolific Pear Tree.—The Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter, of the 27th ult. says: We are informed by good authority, that there is now within two miles of this village, a Pear tree which has yielded once, this season, a quantity of good fruit—is again bearing a *second* growth, nearly half matured, and is also in full *bloom*, for the *third* time. There are several trees in this place, which now exhibit fruit the second time this season, and others that are *again* in bloom—but the above is the only instance we have heard of, where a second growth has been borne, and the same tree again in bloom."

[Pear and Cherry trees, are in bloom in this part of the State; but there is no prospect of a second crop of fruit coming to perfection on them. A *second crop* of fruit, in this climate, when obtained, is never of any value; it does not possess the *flavor* of that brought to maturity in its *right season*; we have eaten of it, and it is not only insipid in taste, but does not possess the nutritive quality of other fruit.]

ED. CARO.

The "Revolutionary Relic."—This interesting painting, representing the Ladies of Edenton, in this State, assembled for the purpose of forming a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures, (a description of which we published a few weeks ago,) has been presented by Com. Rogers to the citizens of Edenton, who put in a claim to it, and not to the Governor of the State, as was the Commodore's original intention. We regret the change of destination, but hope the curious relic will yet find its way to Raleigh. *Star.*

The last Augusta Courier announces the unexpected death of *Matthew Talbot*, the opponent of Mr. Forsyth for the Gubernatorial Chair of Georgia, who fell a victim to that fatal disease which has recently terminated the career of so many individuals in that quarter. The Courier says:

The fall of such a man, *at any time*, is well calculated to produce feelings of poignant regret; but to be thus cut off in the brightness of his prospects on the eve of an interesting election, in which he was a prominent candidate to have the eager hopes of so large a circle of friends thus blasted, has excited a sensation of sorrow, deep and universal. Personal enemies he had none: and his political opponents mixed with their opposition none of the gall of bitterness. Their sensations do justice to his memory.

Yesterday was the 9th anniversary of the birth of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who now enters upon his ninety-first year, "with his faculties unimpaired, his energies unabated, and his feelings and affections still buoyant and warm." His residence on Elk Ridge was crowded, yesterday, with the wide circle of his children, grand children, great grand children, and intimate and devoted friends in the midst of whom Mr. Carroll appeared, in all the animation of a much younger age. After dinner, when Mr. C. had retired, the following appropriate and beautiful toast was given:

Charles Carroll of Carrollton—may public worth and private virtue be ever, as now, crowned with the garland of years. *Balt. Gazette.*

The steamboat North America arrived at the city of New York, from Albany, on Wednesday last, in *ten hours and thirty three minutes*; after stopping at eight landing places, which must have occupied 40 minutes. The distance between the two cities is 160 miles, so that she must have travelled at a speed somewhat above 16 miles an hour. A writer in the American Quarterly Review has stated, that, in his opinion, 15 miles is the *maximum* of rapidity at which any vessel can be propelled. In this age of human improvement, facts themselves start up daily before us, which are so wonderful in their character as to outstrip the flight of even a sanguine fancy, and to baffle and confound the calculations of the most profound philosophy.

Nat. Journal, 25th ult.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 22d ult. have reached us by the Leeds, arrived at New-York. In another part of our paper will be found the principal items of information. The fire at Jassy (the capital of Moldavia) has been most destructive. "More than one third of the city, and the handsomest part, is burnt." Nearly 800 houses, including many palaces, and among others that of Hospodar, with all the records and archives; almost all the warehouses, and 15 churches, including the Metropolitan church, and the Catholic Convent, are in ashes. *Nat Journal.*

The Duke of Wellington has again accepted the command of the army. No changes have taken place to alter the character of the Ministry.

The Emperor of Russia has ratified the Treaty for the pacification of Greece, entered into by Russia, France and England.

It was reported that the different European squadrons were to assemble at Milo, in the Archipelago, on the 15th of September.

The discovery ship Hecla, Captain Parry, was seen on the 11th May last, in lat. 78, in the vicinity of Spitsbergen.

Mr. Canning, it seems, has, according to the London papers, died poor; his property is sworn under £25,000, though he was economical in his habits. It was supposed that some mark of public gratitude would be bestowed on his children, if they were in a condition to need it.

Some calumniators have attempted to circulate a report that Mr. Canning was an irreligious man, and even an *Atheist*, it has been asserted with a confidence which claims belief, that he was in the practice of having religious exercises in his family twice a day. The Sheffield Iris says—"This cannot, we fear, with equal truth, be affirmed of many of his political traducers."

The London Sun of the 22d ult. says: "We understand it is expected advices will reach town before the end of the present week from Constantinople, which will bring accounts of the way in which the Divan has received the Treaty for the pacification of Greece. Apprehensions are entertained that an explosion of some sort will take place in Constantinople on the receipt of that Treaty.

It is inferred by some of the London editors (grounded on the language of the French Ministerial Journals) that the French government will espouse the cause of Don Miguel, and co-operate in establishing him on the throne of Portugal as his legitimate right.

Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 25, 1827.

Our *cotton* market has been in a languid state throughout the week, and in some few instances, buyers have obtained a trifling concession in price.

American descriptions have experienced a very full share of the demand. Middling to fair qualities of Upland and Albama have been principally in request at 6d. to 6 1-4d.

Colombia.—The Editor of the *Philadelphia Aurora* has seen Carthagena papers and letters up to August 21, received by the Bunker Hill at New-York. All was quiet at that date. The congress at Bogota has sanctioned and the executive had signed the law for convoking the grand convention on the 2d of March next, the object of which is to revise the constitution. It was generally hoped that the calling of the assembly being thus legalized, and the clamor of the disaffected silenced, this measure would put an end to the dissensions which have agitated the republic, since April 1826. It is said that the constitution of Bolivia is forever at an end, since even the friends of Bolivar have already declared it to be contrary to all authority. Santander, always firm and liberal, was holding the executive power until the arrival of president Bolivar at the Capital, which would take place about the 28th of August provided he left Mompox on the 14th, on his route from Carthagena to Bogota.

Naval.—We understand (says the *Norfolk Herald*) that Capt. John Downes is appointed to the command of the *Delaware* ship of the line now fitting out at the Gosport Navy Yard for the Mediterranean, and Lieut. James Ramage, First Lieutenant. The Delaware will bear the broad pendant of Commodore Crane on her arrival at her station.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26.—Apple brandy, 31 to 32½; Peach do. 35 to 40; Bacon, 10 a 11; Bagging, 25 to 26; Coffee 15 a 18, COTTON, 9 00 to 9 25; Corn, 40 a 45; flour, 4 a 4½; Iron, 5 50 to 6 00; Molasses 37½ to 40; Sugar, 10 to 11½; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wheat new, 75 to 77½ per bushel. *Journal.*

The Market is well supplied with most of the staple articles. Salt is plenty. Groceries of all kinds, also. *Journal.*

Cotton is coming in, in considerable quantities and sells easily at the quotation. A few bales of new cotton sold last week at 9 40.

Charleston, Sept. 25.—Cotton, upland, 9½ to 11; whiskey, 33 to 34; apple brandy, 34 a 35; beeswax, 24 a 25; bacon, 7½ to 8½; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 a 45; Turks Island 70; sugar, brown, 9½ to 9½; Coffee, 13 to 15; molasses, 33 a 35; black pepper, 18 a 20 cts.; corn, 41 a 45; flour 5 to 6.

Cottons.—Some few lots of Sea Islands have been taken this week, at our quotation; and others, of more favorite brands, are held still higher. The few sales of Uplands, of last year's crop, are at 9½ to 10½ cents; and two or three wagon loads of New Cotton, of very handsome quality, have been sold at 11 cents.

Exchange—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a ½ per cent. prem. 60 days, 1 per ct. dis.

Exchange on England—94 a 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5f. 15c. to 5f. 17c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1½ to 1½ per cent. discount.

Camden, Sept. 29.—Cotton, 9 a 10; corn, 50 a 50; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 to 5½; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12½ to 14; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Petersburg Market.—Tobacco passed $4 to $7; refused $2 25 to $4 50; Cotton, 9 to 10 cents; Red Wheat, 75 to 80 cents, White do. 80 to 85; Sup. Flour, 4½ to $5, Family do. 5½ to 6; Corn, $2½ $3, Bacon, 8 to 8½ cts.; Lard 8½ to 9; New Brandy, 28 to 30 cents. *Petersburg Intel. 25th ult.*

Married,

By the Rev. John Mushat, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. *Daniel Speck* to Miss *Agnes Louisa Watt*, all of Iredell county. ☞ As a fee for the publication of the above nuptials, we have been presented with a large piece of Bride's Cake. In return, we not only publish the notice "free gratis," but most devoutly hope the happy couple may realize the full fruition of all their blissful anticipations.

"Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
"We who improve his golden hours
"By sweet experience know
"That marriage, rightly understood,
"Gives to the tender and the good
"A paradise below."

In Oxford, N. Y. on the 20th Sept. by the Rev. Mr. Bush, Benjamin Cory, Esq. Editor of the Chenango Republican, (and formerly the editor of the Milton Gazette, in this state) to Miss Leafa Balcom, daughter of Francis Balcom, Esq. of said place.

In Guilford county, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. Hiram C. Dick to Miss Mary R. Stewart.

In Iredell county, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. John M. Erwin, Rev. Henry N. Pharr, of Beatties Ford, to Miss Amanda D. King, daughter of Samuel King, Esq.

In the city of New York, on the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, the Rev. James G. Hamner, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, to Miss Olivia Murray, daughter of John B. Murray, Esq. of New York.

In Boston, by Rev. Mr. Greenwood, Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D. President of Harvard University, to Miss Elizabeth Cabot, daughter of the late George Cabot, Esq. of Boston.

In Hardin county, (Tennessee,) Mr. H. G. Waggoner to Mrs. Best. In Spencer county, Mr. Jesse Stout to Miss Peggy Carter.

'Tis true that the *Waggoner* used to be *Best*,
But she's beaten now, right out and out:
The *Carter* has put her pretensions at rest,
For the latter's grown suddenly *Stout*.
Cheraw Spectator.

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 1st inst. Mrs. Catharine Pharr, relict of the late John Pharr, Esq. aged 49 years. In the death of this excellent woman, three sons, five daughters, and a large circle of friends, are left to mourn her loss.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In Davidson county, on the 29th of September last, Michael Leonard, an aged and respectable citizen; he left a numerous connexion to mourn the loss of their friend.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 18th ult. after a lingering illness, Daniel Gallant, Esq. aged 60 years.

LOOK AT THIS!!

ALL Officers belonging to the Cabarrus County Regiment: You are commanded to attend Drill, in Concord, on the 22d day of October next, equipped as the law directs, with side-arms, at the hour of 11 o'clock—Captains, with their subaltern officers, orderly sergeants and musicians. Also, on the next day, to appear in Concord, at the hour of 9 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, Captains with the companies under their command, to march to the field at 10 o'clock, to be Reviewed at 12. Light Company to parade at their parade-ground at the hour of nine o'clock, on the day of the General Review, 23d October.

By order of the Col. Comdt.
DAVID WHITE, *Adj.*

Sept. 29th, 1827. 1w

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st of October, inst. a *Bay Horse*, 8 years old next spring, about 14 hands high, some white on his hind feet, a small star in his forehead, has two lumps on his back, is newly shod before, and he paces very well. A good saddle, bridle, and blanket, were taken away with the horse. Any person giving information of said horse, directed to Krider's Store, Rowan county, N. C. shall be liberally rewarded for so doing.

MARTIN W. PHIFER.

October 2d, 1827. 3t85

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, 1st day of October, 1827.

James Alexander	Samuel Josey
N. W. Alexander	John Sketcher
Walker Anderson	Jacob Kurts
James Adams	James Kincade
William Anderson	Moses Kern
Martha A. Andrews	Jacob Klutts
Ales Arnhart	Charles Locke
John Bass	Jacob Lyrely 2
Polly Brown	Henry Lippard
William Barber 2	John McGahey
Elizabeth Ballad	William V. Megehu
Elizabeth Blackwell	M. Matthews
Jacob Bushere	Col. W. G. Middleton
Mary Baker	John McNeely
Andrew Boston	Barbary Miller
Conrad Bushere	Philip Miller
Daniel Corel	Sarah McNight
Andrew Cruse	Armsted Manfield
Philip Cruse	Ebur Nelson
Willis Coggins	Thomas Noah
John Canup	Allen Nusham
Willis Carter	James A. Rien
James G. Coles	Michael Peeler
Jesse Cleveland	Mary Price
John Clemment	Henry Panles
Isaac Cowan 2	John Phifer
Judy Chapman	Garret Pickler
Elizabeth Crider 2	Lawrence Porter
John Cameron	George Roe
James Childress	William Roark
Jennet Crowel	William Rany
Major Carson	John T. Reed
Jacob Cobble	Ann Robinson
David or Henry Dolen	George Rufty
Elenor Dunn	William Robinson
James Dunn	John Schools
Jonathan Deal	Asa Smith
James Ellice	William H. Smith
John Emry	John Spirthase
Anderson Foster	Robert Smith
Moses Fight	Archibald Stokes
Mathias Freet	Bennet H. Stammire
Henry H. Field	Michael Swisher
Jacob Fulinwider	Jonas Swisher
Elizabeth Fraley	David Shulmbarger
Henry Guffes	Leroy or E. Smart
William Gillison	Moses Steed
George Goodman	Jacob Skiles
William Graham	Samuel Sloan
James Hughes	Winthrop Sanbourn
Andrew Holsouser	Christena Sefferd
Mary Hill	James Smith
Glasgow Hayes	Thomas Smoot
Joseph B. Harbeth	Henrietta Slaughter
David P. Hillhouse 4	John Turner
Rosanna Haden	Jesse W. Walley
Leroy Hightower	Colo J. H. Witherspoon
John Hughes	Henry Weaver
Nancy J. Hodgens	Asaph Waterman
Charles A. Hugnenin	Freeman Walker
James Hyde	William Wilson or
Mrs. Howel	John H. Freeland
James Hogan	Philip Walling
Henry Hili	Rev. Henry White
William H. Haywood	John Wells
James Hughes	Francis R. Ward
Thomas B. Ives	Fanny Yarbrough
William Jones	John Young.

3t85 SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, on the first day of Oct. 1827.

Shade Alley	Robertson B. Judkins
Walter Bell	David Lans
Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard	Elias Lasenby
Fields Bradshaw	Mrs. Lydia Lovelace
Benjamin Bowls	James Mangham
Col. A. F. Caldwell 2	Joseph More
Andrew Carson	J. Maiden
Sandy Chisholm	Mary McClure
Ma. Robert Carson	William McFinsey
James Calahan	Col. John H. McKee
Mrs. Isabella Chipley	George McKay
William A. Dunlap	Matthew Nesbet
George F. Davidson	John V. Orton
Gen. Geo. L. Davidson	John J. Poston
Azariah Dobins	William Patterson
Reuben Elliot	William Powell
John Falls	Michael Rickert
William Feimster	Elisha Rodgers
Michael Flack	Westley Reynolds
John Ferrill	Thomas W. Sharp
Iram Goodin	Robert Simonton
Cornelia Gable	Bartley Ship
John Goodin	Mrs. Margaret Smith
Mrs. Patsey G. Grey	Mrs. Nancy Shirell
William Henderson	Archibald Thompson
William Hobbs	Edward Turner
James Huie	John Thompson
Robert Hall	Jessey H. Thomas
Herbert Harwell	James Woodside
David Hogshead 2	Isom Welsh
John Heath	Orpha Williams
Celeb Irvin	John Welber
Josiah Johnson	William Wason
William L. Johnson	Joseph Watts
Lewis Jenkins	Vallet Yule
Amos Jacobs	Thomas M. Young.
James Jordin	

3t85 JAMES McKNIGHT, *P. M.*

PERFORMANCE.

ON Tuesday evening, (the 9th Oct.) at the Mansion Hotel, the subscriber will exhibit extraordinary feats in *Natural Philosophy, Slight of Hand, Mathematical Calculations*, &c. with various other amusing performances. Being unable to procure handbills, in which to detail his performances, until to-morrow, he asks the public to attend on this notice for this night. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock. 1w

Oct. 9th, 1827. A. BARDELTO.

Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 8t91

☞ The Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal will insert the above 8 weeks, and the Charleston Courier once a week for 8 weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

J. & J. H. T.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the court-house. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the house is two stories high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to MAT'A. COULTER.

October 2d, 1827. 7t89

Stop the THIEF!

STOLEN from the subscriber, living 4 miles from the Island Ford, Catawba river, a valuable sorrel poney (a gelding) about 8 years old, 14 hands high, no brand, no white recollected, except saddle-marks, and a noted small streak directly across the right ear, an inch or more in length; the horse is high-boned, high withers, back bone sharp, and has been much hurt on the back, so that little or no hair remains on the ridge, narrow rump, cat-paw'd short tail, mane was roach'd a year since, but has grown out so as to incline to the right side of the neck, but not very thick; small legs and feet, not shod, long in the pasture joint for a poney, small head, ears erect, eyes good and broad between them, nostrils wide, no animal more durable or docile either to work or ride, not apt to slip or break bridles, jump or break fences; was on the horse when stolen a fashionable new man's saddle, Charleston make, only a few days in use, common stirrup irons, small slips of leather were put between the irons and straps to prevent wearing, a silver-plated ring in front of the pumel; also, one new twilled saddle-blanket, black border, three and a half points; one plain saddle-blanket, much worn, black and red bordered stripes; the bridle much used, fair leather, small plated snaffle bits, the middle of the rein and on the right hand side where it had been sewed was ript, and the leather knotted. The above described property was taken from the grove at west avenue of the street of Statesville, on Thursday the 27th instant, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock. At the time I alighted and hitched the poney, I saw a man about fifty yards distant in a group of bushes, easing himself; when I left the grove, he was up and appeared to be gathering chinquipins; he appeared about middle size and his clothes at that distance mixed homespun, and not clean; not knowing him nor suspecting dishonesty, I took no particular notice of him. I have been thus particular in discribing, to make the detection of the villian sure. I will give a liberal reward for my property, or any part thereof. The apprehension of the thief is my chief object, and should be among the first motives with every good citizen. Innkeepers cannot be too attentive to such notices; and even travellers from one part of the Union to the other, by their attention, might do service in that way to the community at large. Editors of newspapers would do much good by copying such notices in their papers whose circulation is extensive.

1w JOHN MOORE.

Iredell county, N. C. Sept. 29th, 1827.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have heard of a man of a suspicious character travelling on foot the road from Col. Baird's forge, Burke county, towards Statesville, 12 miles therefrom, on Tuesday evening, the 25th instant, suiting the description of the person I saw at the grove where the horse was stolen. The man carried a knapsack made of some kind of cloth covered with bear-skin; who said he was going to some eastern county in this state. J. M.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley; original attachment, Hyder A. Rodgers summoned as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley, so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant aforesaid appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim. Test: M. R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BANNER, *D. C.*

Germanton, Sept. 25th, 1827. 6t88

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual on the *first Monday of November*, and terminate on the *first Saturday in March*.

Anatomy and Surgery,
By B. W. Dudley, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,
By Charles Caldwell, M. D.

Theory and Practice of medicine,
By John Eaten Cooke, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,
By W. H. Richardson, M. D.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany,
By Charles W. Short, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy,
By James Blythe, D. D.

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session. The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarian's dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The *library* contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The *museum* contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with genteel board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to $100 specie. The fee for graduation will be $20 in addition.

By order of the Medical Faculty.

C. W. SHORT, *M. D. Dean.*

Lexington, Ky. Aug. 24, 1827. 5t86

☞ We are authorized to state that B. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school of medicine of this place, has *promptly* declined accepting the chair of Surgery in the medical department of the University of Maryland, to which he was of late *unanimously elected*; thus *judiciously* and much to the gratification of the friends of medical science in the west, preferring his situation and standing *here*, as a practitioner and teacher, to that so complimentarily tendered to him by the eastern school. [*Lexington Reporter.*

DR. CHAMBERS' REMEDY
For Intemperance.

THE subscriber, on the decease of the late Doctor William Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doct. Chambers' remedy for INTEMPERANCE.

He hereby informs the public that he has disposed of the Medicine so found, to Doctor Jas. H. Hart and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interests of the heirs of the intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add, with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the venders of the Remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his life time—have been his Agents in compounding the Medicine, and are acquainted with its composition. SYLVANUS MILLER,
Public Administrator, &c.

The Medicine will hereafter be prepared and sold by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the Inventor at the office of the late Doctor C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane-st. east side of Broadway, and at the Medical Store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, 2 doors from Washington Hall.

Agents supplied on the usual terms.

The Medicine is put up in a portable form, and can be sent by mail, on enclosing the usual price of Five Dollars.

☞ None are genuine unless signed by the subscribers. JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING, Successors to W. Chambers.
t83

TO EDITORS.

In order that the efficacy of Dr. *Chambers Remedy for Intemperance*, may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies by making application (duly authenticated) to the subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price.

JAMES H. HART, M. D. } Successors to
A. M. FANNING, } W. Chambers.

☞ Office in Rutgers' Medical College

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. 78

August 27, 1827.

To Jailers.

PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received. 77

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jun.

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

COWAN & McNEELY *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

THOMAS ALLISON *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM BROCK *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

HENRY ELLIS *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

JOSIAH COWLES *vs.* Alexander Rhea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan County, August sessions, 1827:

WILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

SAMUEL FROST *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

Rowan county, August Sessions, 1827:

REUBEN C. YOUNG *vs.* John A. Chaffin: Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

6t87 JOHN GILES, *c. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JULY sessions, 1827. William Smith *vs.* Lawson H. Alexander, Admr. of Will. Parks, dec. Justice's judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6t85 DANIEL COLEMAN, *C'k.*

The Muse.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.]

DEATH OF CANNING.

When humble merit owns destruction's pow'r,
Grief's sullen clouds on lonely homesteads low'r;
But when great Canning fell beneath his hand,
The pall of virtue mantled all the land.

When sets a star aimed the reign of night,
Surrounding planets, only, lose its light;
But when the glorious king of day declines
In mournful shades the darken'd world repines.

To-morrow's sun shall make the skies rejoice,
And gen'ral nature shout with thankful voice;
But when shall Britain sing a Canning's birth?
When, when shall Canning's semblance glad the earth?

Lo! Britain's genius trembles o'er his bier,
And gen'rous Erin sheds the feeling tear!
Contending Grecia halts her patriot bands,
And icy fears relax their nerveless hands!

The clouds that hide Directing Mercy's form
Shoot burning bolts like justice' vengeful storm,
And tho' firm faith declares her hand hath hurl'd,
This was a bolt that shook th' astounded world!

Sept. 10*th*, 1827. MELPOMENE.

THE BIBLE.

This Book—this holy book, on every line
Mark'd with the seal of high divinity;
On every leaf bedew'd with drops of love
Divine, and with the eternal heraldry
And signature of God Almighty stampt
From first to last—this ray of sacred light,
This Lamp, from off the everlasting throne,
Mercy took down, and in the night of Time
Stood, casting on the dark her gracious bow.

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

We gaze on a billow with wonder and awe,
Swelling high as it threatens the shore;
Till broken and lost we forget what we saw,
And think of that billow no more.
So the pomp of the great, so the fame of the brave,
So the treasures of glory and pride;
Though they mount on the flood, like the high swelling wave,
Like that too must ebb with the tide.

QUINTESSENCE OF A CHALLENGE.

Whereas, good sir, I do conceive
You a great scoundrel, as can live;
And find it is your constant aim
To blast my well-earn'd honest fame:
I give, to wash my honor's stains out,
You a fair chance to blow my brains out.

Mass. Journal. PISTOL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEAT TURNING TO CHEAT.

A correspondent of the American Farmer, who writes from South Carolina, under date of the 26th Aug. observes:

Having seen in your paper, No. 13, some remarks by a farmer of Frederick county, Va. relative to cheat in wheat; and giving his opinion that wheat does not turn to cheat, I have thought proper to offer you an experimental fact, and if you think it merits a place in your useful paper, you can give it one. In the year 1823, my crop of wheat had in it a considerable quantity of cheat, which I was at a loss to account for, as I had seen none the preceding year; but in order to clear my wheat from cheat entirely, as I thought, I selected from the best part of my crop some of the best bundles, and carefully separated all the cheat from the wheat before it was threshed; this work was not entrusted to servants or to any other person but myself; I was, therefore, perfectly satisfied that no cheat was left with the wheat; this wheat was seeded separate from any other; but when it became of such size as to distinguish it from the cheat, and from that time until it matured, I could not perceive any difference in the quantity of cheat, there appeared to be as much with that produced from the seed I had been so careful to separate the cheat from, as in that from other seed; I am, therefore, of opinion, that from some cause unknown, wheat does turn to cheat.

I will here take the liberty to say a word in confirmation of Mr. Robert H. Goldsbrough's remarks, in No. 13, on the Hessian fly and rare ripe wheat: from his description of this wheat I have no doubt but it is the same kind that is known here by the name of white May, or little white wheat, taking the former name from the circumstance of its ripening frequently in this climate in the month of May. Mr. Goldsborough's description of the rare ripe wheat answers, in every particular, to that of the white May wheat of this country, except that the May wheat is sometimes, though seldom, injured by rust, and this difference, perhaps, may be owing to a difference in climate; I have tried this wheat three years in succession, during which time it has never been injured by the fly, whilst other wheat immediately along side of it, has been very much injured. Your obt. servt.

A. P.

FLORIDA.

Florida may be considered as embracing three regions: 1st. St. Augustine and the East. Here the land is generally poor, and encumbered with conflicting titles. Excepting its delightful climate and orange groves, St. Augustine has little to recommend it. It has no back country and is rapidly going to decay. 2nd. Pensacola and the Western sea shore. The lands here, likewise, are very barren; but as Pensacola has become a naval *depot*, and contains a strong garrison, it improves very fast. 3rd. Tallahassee, and the country recently acquired from the Indians. Even of this district, says the writer, a large portion is poor pine barrens or marshes; but in the midst of these are found gentle eminences of fertile land, supporting a vigorous growth of oak and hickory, while numerous rivulets of pure water flow through the country, or expand into beautiful lakes. The trade in bulky articles must be principally carried on at St. Marks; but this town being built on a low marshy point, its unhealthiness will prevent its acquiring a large population.

The surface of the country in Florida is generally flat, though it rises in the interior into slight elevations. Towards the sea shore, it abounds in lagoons. From the number of coral reefs, continually increasing, one might conclude that perhaps all Florida was *founded*, so to speak, by molluscous animals, who have built up these enormous piles from the bottom of the ocean. The climate in July, August and September, is hot and peculiarly sultry; during the rest of the year it is mild and pleasant. Even on the inferior lands, almost on pine barrens, the sugar cane is raised with great facility. Colonel Dummet raised in the East 200 barrels, which he sold in Boston at eleven cents a pound. Sugar is not extensively manufactured, because the engine and boilers cost between 3 and $4,000. There is difficulty, too, in procuring the seed, several waggon loads of cane being necessary to produce seed enough for one acre.

We observe by the Pensacola Gazette that a new town, to be called *Magnolia*, is about to be established on the river St. Marks, about eight miles from the fort of that name. The site of the new town is said to be in a healthy and secure situation, and that it possesses equal advantages, in point of facilities to trade, with Fort St. Marks. The situation of the latter place is very unfavorable, low, marshy, and wet, in the driest times; and in heavy storms from the South it is perfectly deluged. The Town of Magnolia, therefore, is destined to supply to the merchants of Tallahassee and to the inhabitants of the whole of that section of Florida, a desideratum much needed.

[FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER.]

CURE FOR TOBACCO CHEWING.

Having recently discovered a remedy for the above-mentioned disgraceful practice, I hasten to make it public (not deeming it practicable to secure a patient) and shall consider myself abundantly compensated, should it be the means of checking this growing evil.

Camomile Flowers used in its stead, relieves satisfactorily that longing, or *hankering* sensation, so common to an habitual tobacco chewer; they can be procured in abundance at the Druggist's stores.

Camomile flowers are serviceable as a tonic, in loss of appetite, dyspepsia, &c. are an antispasmodic, well suited to nervous debility;' consequently, preferable to the nauseous Indian weed, (saying nothing of the disgusting effluvia of the latter) inasmuch, as swallowing the saliva is wholesome and beneficial to the constitution, whereas, parting with it is debilitating and injurious.

I only recommend to those who have *unconsciously*, become wedded to the loathsome practice of chewing tobacco, and who wish to wean themselves from it equally *unconsciously*, to make trial of the Camomile; they will very soon become accustomed to the taste, (which is not disagreeable) and find themselves much benefited by the change.

Parting with the saliva (which assists digestion,) creates thirst; thus we almost invariably find in an inveterate tobacco chewer, an inclination to drink often. I attribute the besetting sin of drunkenness, in a great measure to the free use of tobacco, for the two vices seem to be inseparable in a great degree, as there is hardly a drunkard in one thousand, who is not a tobacco chewer. As I have touched upon the ruinous and growing evil, (drunkenness of drinking to success,) it may be meet at this time to prescribe for that, viz:—A cup of hot coffee at eleven o'clock, instead of a stiff glass of brandy and water. Spirituous liquors when first taken, produces an agreeable and pleasant effect on the system, but that effect soon vanishes, and leaves the patient much more debilitated, hence the hankering for more to restore him to his wonted spirits. Coffee promotes digestion, nourishes and strengthens the system, and no danger can be apprehended from its frequent use; it can be obtained now at all hours, at the most respectable *grogshops*, I beg pardon *refectories* in the city.—*A friend to the human race.*

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The Debt.—It is curious enough (though the observation is by no means new) that while the army is called his "His Majesty's Army," the debt is never called His Majesty's Debt! I should like to have from some learned men of Whitehall the reason for this distinction. This debt is founded on law, or, perhaps I ought to say, acts of Parliament: so is the army. The Bank manages the affairs of the debt: and the army is constantly employed in guarding the Bank. Why not then call the debt his Majesty's? The palaces, the parks, though supported by the people, are called His Majesty's—the highways and forests, nay the very jails are "His Majesty's"—and there is nothing belonging to the poor Public but the debt: it is the "Public Debt;" but it is the King's taxes, and the King's army and jails! When it is a matter of income or power, then the whole is the King's, but when it is a matter of paying, or bearing, or suffering, the whole thing is the concern of the public."

[*Cobbett's Register.*]

FOOD FOR HORSES.

A practice is becoming general in Silesia of feeding horses with bread, made by taking equal quantities of oat and rye meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast, and adding one-third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 lbs. per day, in rations of 4 lbs. each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. It is stated that by this means there is a saving in feeding seven horses "of 49 bushels of oats in 24 days, while the horses perform their common labour, and are much better in look, health, and disposition."

USES OF SALT TO CATTLE.

"1. By allowing sheep to lick it, the rot may be effectually prevented.

"2. Cattle to whom lumps were given to lick, were thereby preserved from infectious disorders; cows are rendered more healthy, and by being induced to drink more, they give more milk.

"3. A small quantity pounded, was found very beneficial to horses, when new oats were given them, if the oats were at all moist; and is useful with all kinds of moist food.

"4. It is said that the mixing a little common salt with the seed of oats, when sown, is an *effectual preventive* against the attacks of the grub, so injurious to the crops of oats in some parts of Britain. *Mosselman.*

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

"There is reason to suppose, that short horned cattle are not a native breed of Britain, but are imported from the continent; because they are chiefly found on the eastern coast, and are in many places called by the name of Dutch cattle. This breed differs from the others in the shortness of their horns, and in being wider and thicker in their form or mould; consequently, feeding to the most weight, and yielding the greatest quantity of tallow. With regard to their constitution, they are not so hardy as the long horned cattle, being thinner in the skin and requiring better food. They excel, however, in the three valuable particulars of producing the greatest quantity of beef, butter and milk." *Encyc. art. ric.*

CABBAGES.

"Cabbages have always been a rare article with the farmer, and we hope they may be so. Scarcely any plant requires more manure, none will scourge the ground more effectually: Not wishing to encourage the cultivation of cabbages, except in gardens, we dismiss the subject. *Ibid.*